



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1362.7 - Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 31/10/2007

Summary

Contents

Note: The datacubes for the 2008 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (released 28 October 2008) contain updated 2006 Census tables which appear in the 2007 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory. The following tables found in the 2008 datacubes replace those published in the 2007 edition:

Chapter 3: Country of Birth: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006
Chapter 3: Language Spoken at Home: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006
Chapter 3: Household Composition: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006
Chapter 3: Family Type: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by industry: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006
Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by occupation: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Personal Income: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006
Chapter 6: Weekly Rent: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006
Chapter 6: Weekly Loan Repayment: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

CONTENTS



Environment

Includes: Climate; Wet Season Rainfall



Population

Includes: Estimated Resident Population (ERP); Population projections; Indigenous projections; Births and Deaths; Country of Birth; Language spoken at home; Household composition; Family type



Employment

Includes: Employed persons; Labour Force



Education and Training

Includes: Education; Enrolments in Higher Education; Vocational Education and Training



Prices, Income and Expenditure

Includes: Grocery prices; Wage and salary earners, Taxation statistics; Veteran's Affairs pensioners; Rental and housing loan payments



Law and Public Safety

Includes: Offences; Apprehensions; Protective custodies; Traffic infringement notices; Domestic violence; Criminal cases; Prisoners and detainees



Health

Includes: Hospitals; Separations; Notifiable diseases



Transport

Includes: Road traffic accidents; Injuries and fatalities; Average unleaded petrol prices



Housing and Construction

Includes: Residential building approvals; Public housing; Value of non-residential building approvals; Building completions; Value of engineering construction



Agriculture and Fisheries

Includes: Field crops; Fruit and vegetables; Cattle exports; Fishing industry



Mining and Energy

Includes: Production and value of minerals



Tourism

Includes: Visitor profiles; Hotel, motel, guest houses, serviced apartments; Hostels; Caravan parks



Northern Territory Economy

Includes: Exports; Imports; Local Government finance; Businesses; Gross State Production

In this issue

IN THIS ISSUE

The following are changes in this issue of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory.

Geography

All data is presented, where available, by Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA) according to the geographical boundaries defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2004 (cat. no. 1216.0), unless otherwise indicated. 2006 Census of Population and Housing data is presented according to ASGC 2006 boundaries. Several tables are presented using geographical boundaries other than SSDs, including Indigenous Regions (previously Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regions) and Tourism Areas/Regions.

Changes from previous issue

To increase usability of the publication some tables are no longer available as a time series. Where the presentation of time series data does not detrimentally affect the usability of tables, the time series format has been maintained.

Where available 2001 Census of Population and Housing has been updated with 2006 Census of Population and Housing data.

The following data was not available for inclusion in this issue:

- Experimental Estimated Resident Population by Indigenous status;
- Estimated Resident Population and vital statistics;
- Experimental estimates of personal income;
- Centrelink clients;
- Transport infrastructure;
- Selected causes of death;
- Value of non residential building completions;
- Meat cattle;
- Cattle and calf disposals;
- Visitor profile series - NT Tourism Commission Destination Survey

The following data is new for this edition:

- Businesses, entries and exits;
- Weekly income, 2006 Census of Population and Housing; and
- Visitor profile series - Tourism Research Australia
- Gross State Product

Concepts and definitions

As the data has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS, care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. Some concepts, definitions and extended footnotes are covered in the Glossary; however more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant publication, data collection and/or agency noted at the bottom of each table as the source.

National Regional Profiles

This publication complements regional data for the NT published in National Regional Profile (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001) on the ABS web site.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Debbie Goodwin on Darwin (08) 8943 2100.

About this Release

Some of this data is also expected to be published in the National Regional Profile on the ABS website from late 2007.

Contains ABS and other government agency data for Northern Territory by Statistical Subdivisions. It includes information on population, employment, education and training, prices, income and expenditure, law and public safety, health, transport, housing and construction, agriculture and fisheries, mining and energy, tourism, imports and exports and government finance. Indigenous statistics are also included. Data is available in a time series for the first time.

Environment

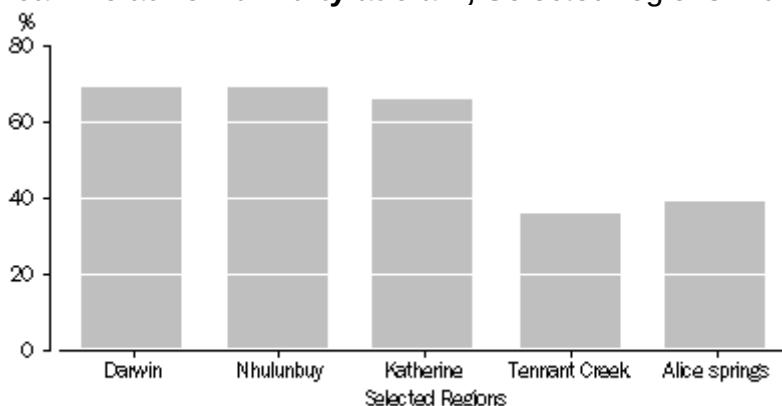


ENVIRONMENT

The Northern Territory has an area of 1 346 200 square kilometres, comprising approximately 17% of Australia's land mass. The NT sits within two main climatic zones: monsoon-tropical in the north; and semi-arid to arid desert moving south towards the centre of Australia.

The tropical northern region of the NT has a distinctive wet and dry season. The 'wet season' which officially runs from 1 October to 30 April, and the 'dry season' which runs from 1 May to 30 September. Relative humidity is highest in the wet season (averaging between 61% to 87% at 9.00am during the wet season in Darwin in 2006). During the dry season a much lower monthly average of 50% was observed in Darwin for June 2006. Humidity levels drop as the location moves further from the coast.

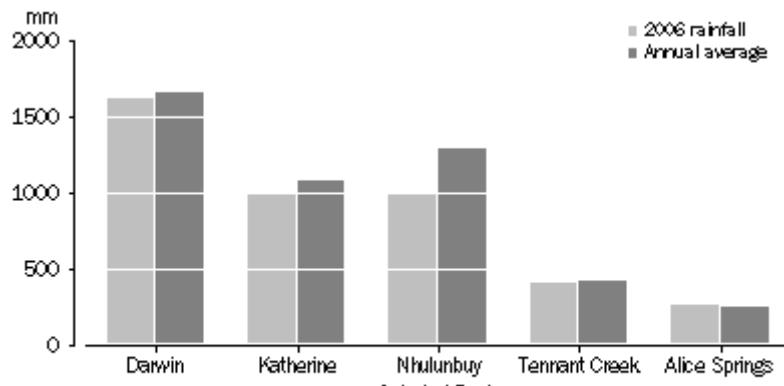
Mean Relative Humidity at 9 am, Selected regions: 2006



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

In 2006 all recorded locations in the Northern Territory, except for Alice Springs, received lower than average rainfall.

Annual Rainfall, Northern Territory: 2006



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Further information on the Northern Territory's environment is available through the following sources:

[Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)

[Bureau of Meteorology](#)

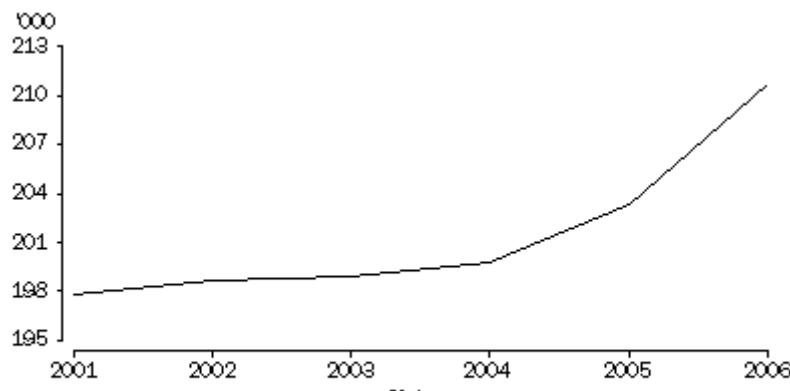
Population



POPULATION

The official population of the Northern Territory as at June 30, 2006 was 210 674 persons, an increase of 3.6% from the previous year's population of 203 407. The Northern Territory's population is centred around the capital city of Darwin and Alice Springs. Approximately 34.5% of the population lives in the Statistical Subdivision of Darwin City, with 20.6% living in the surrounding SSD's of Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield. A further 19.2% live in the SSD of Central NT, in which Alice Springs is located.

Population Growth, Northern Territory: 2001-06

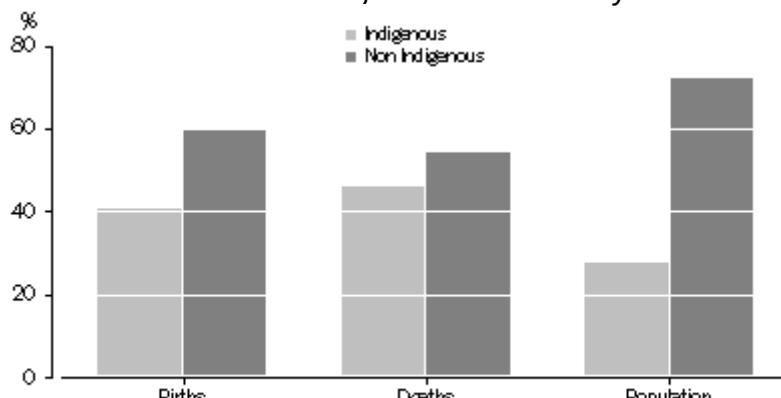


Source: Estimated Resident Population

As at 30 June 2006 there were 108 males for every 100 females in the NT. This sex ratio varied across SSDs with the highest ratio observed in east-Arnhem (129 males per 100 females) and the lowest in Central NT (98 males per 100 females). Population projections show that by 2011 the NT's population is likely to be between 214 039 persons and 250 681 persons. A sex ratio of 107 males per 100 females is expected in 2011.

The indirect standardised death rate has been gradually falling since 2001 from 12.0 deaths per 10 000 population in 2001 to 10.7 deaths per 10 000 population in 2005. Of the 985 deaths in the NT in 2005 approximately 46.1% were Indigenous, even though 2006 Census of Population and Housing data shows that 27.8% of persons in the Northern Territory were Indigenous. Of the 2659 births in the Northern Territory, 40.6% were Indigenous.

Births and Deaths, Northern Territory: 2005



Source: Births and Deaths Collections and the 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Some 76.8% of the Northern Territory's usually resident population was born in Australia, with the next most common countries of birth being England (2.6%), New Zealand (1.7%) and the Philippines (1.0%). Of the Northern Territory's usually resident population 66% spoke only English at home, 2.7% spoke Yolngu Matha, and 1.3% spoke Greek.

There were 57 339 households in the Northern Territory during 2006. The majority of these were households with only family members present (64%), 23% were lone person households, and 4% of households had non family members present. The majority of households were located in the SSD of Darwin City (41.8%), followed by Central NT (18.4%) and Palmerston East-Arm (13.4%).

There were 40 263 families in the Northern Territory in 2006. Of the 33 430 couple families, 34.7% were couple families without children and 12% of families were one parent families.

The lowest proportion of single parent families were located in Litchfield Shire (1.5%), and the highest in East Arnhem (36%).

Further information on the Northern Territory's population can be obtained from the following sources:

Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Population by Age by Sex, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 (cat. no. 4705.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0)

Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)

Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2006 (cat. no. 3101.0)

Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 - 2021 (cat. no. 3222.7)

Employment

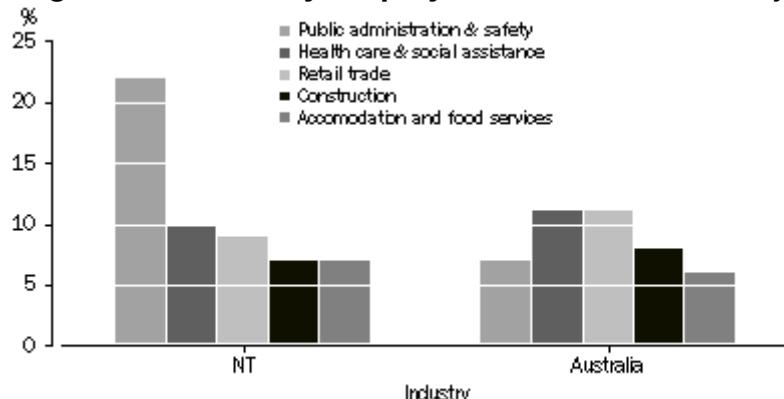


EMPLOYMENT

During 2006 the majority of the Northern Territory's workforce were found in the Public Administration and Safety industry (22% of the employed population), which includes government administration, justice, police, emergency services, and defence. The Health Care and Social Assistance industry was the next largest workforce with 10% of the employed population, increasing from 8.8% in 2001. Education and Training also increased from 7.9% of the employed population in 2001 to 9% in 2006. There has been a decrease in the Retail Trade industry from 11.9% of the employed workforce in 2001 to 9% in 2006.

It is interesting to note that even though a large portion of the rise in median income between 2001 and 2006 has been attributed to persons employed in the mining sector, only 2% of the NT workforce was employed in this industry, a decrease from 2.4% in 2001.

Five Largest Industries by Employment, Northern Territory: 2006

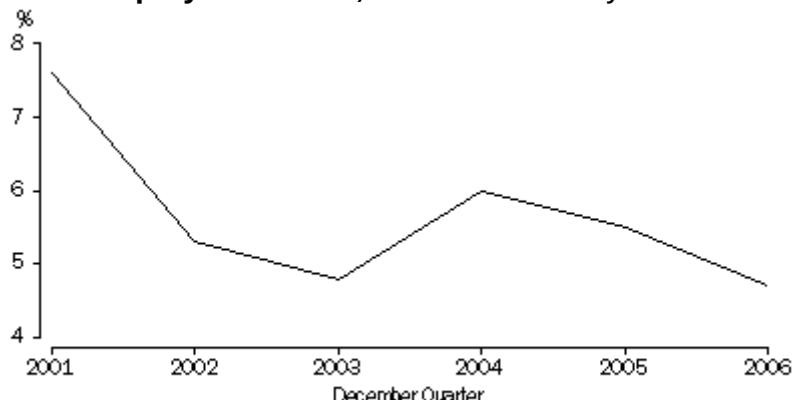


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

In 2006, Professionals (18%) was the most common occupation in the Northern Territory, followed by Technician and Trades Worker (15%) and Clerical and Administrative worker (15%). Labourers (12%) and Managers (12%) were also in the top five occupations in the NT.

In the period from December quarter 2005 to December quarter 2006 all Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) in the Northern Territory experienced a fall in unemployment rate. The lowest unemployment rate was in the SSD of Darwin (2.5%), whilst the highest observed unemployment rate was in the SSD of Daly (15.4%).

Unemployment Rate, Northern Territory: 2001-06



Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets

Further information on employment in the Northern Territory can be found from the following sources:

[Department of Employment and Workplace Relations](#)

[Labour Force, Australia, August 2007 \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

[Census Tables \(cat. no. 2068.0\)](#)

Education and Training

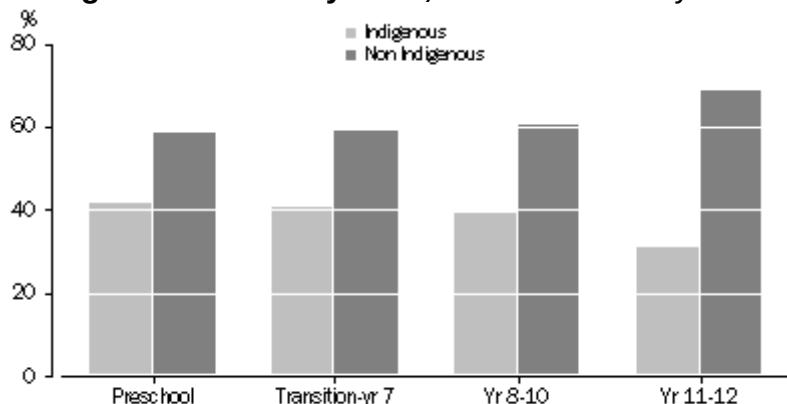


EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were 186 schools in the Northern Territory in 2006, comprising 151 government schools and 35 non government schools. Government schools had an average of 218 students per school and 12.4 students per teacher. In comparison, non government schools had an average of 267 students per school and 13 students per teacher.

The ratio of Indigenous to non Indigenous students varied with the level of schooling. Generally as the school level increased, Indigenous student participation decreased.

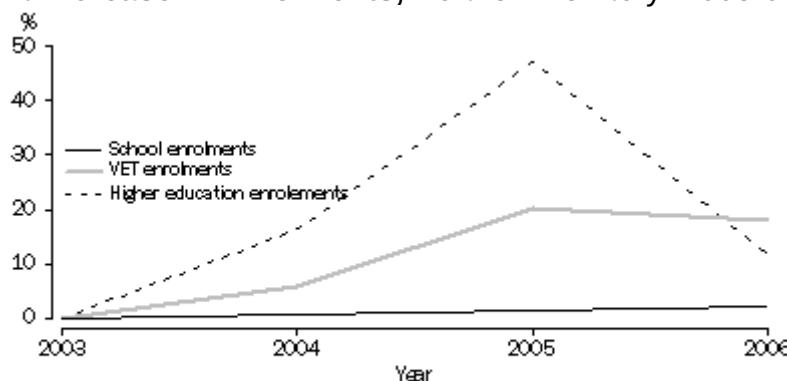
Indigenous status by level, Northern Territory: 2006



Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

In 2006 there was a significantly higher proportion of females (63.1%) enrolled in higher education in the Northern Territory than males (36.9%). In contrast, Vocational Education and Training (VET) enrolments showed a higher proportion of male enrolments (54.8%) than female enrolments (45.2%). Only 8.8% of student representation in higher education were Indigenous. In VET the disparity was much less between Indigenous enrolments (42.4%) and non Indigenous enrolments (57.6%).

% Increase in Enrolments, Northern Territory: 2003-06



Source: Charles Darwin University
Department of Education Training and Employment

Further information on education and training in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Northern Territory, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.7.55.001)

Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

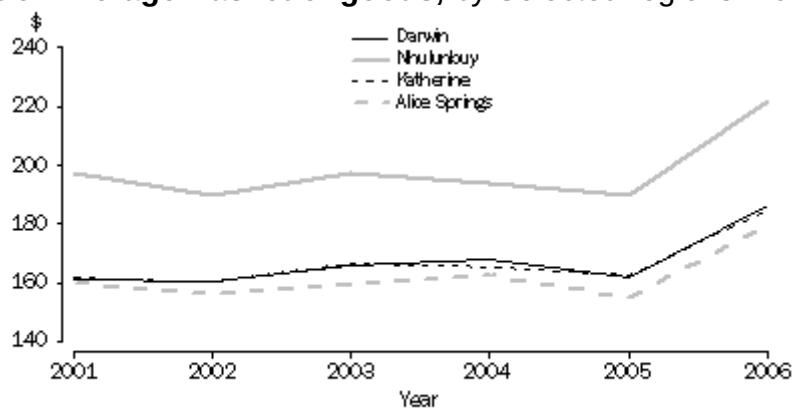
Prices, Income and Expenditure



PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

A standardised basket of groceries cost on average \$186.38 in Darwin, compared to \$184.80 in Katherine, \$179.67 in Alice Springs and \$221.97 in Nhulunbuy. For all stores large increases in price were observed between 2005 and 2006, and the cost of an average basket of goods increased more than in any other year over the 2001-06 period.

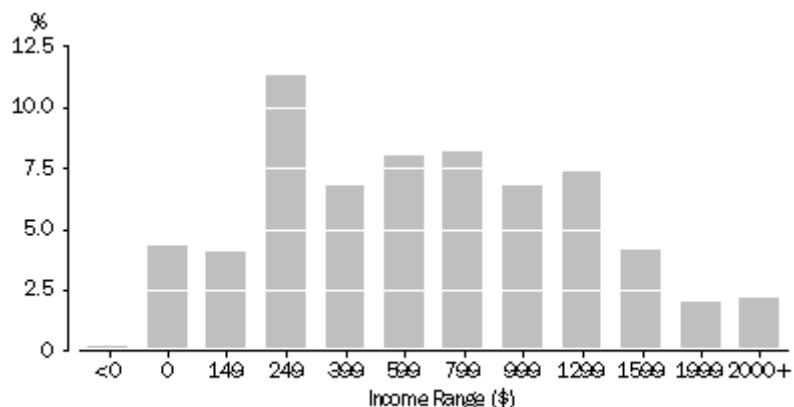
Cost of Average Basket of goods, by Selected regions: 2001-06



Source: Northern Territory Treasury- Grocery Price Survey

Data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing showed that the median personal income in the Northern Territory (\$549) was higher than the Australian median (\$466). Compared to Australia the Northern Territory has a larger proportion of persons earning an income in the range of \$600-\$1599 and a lower proportion earning \$0-\$149.

Weekly personal income, Northern Territory: 2006



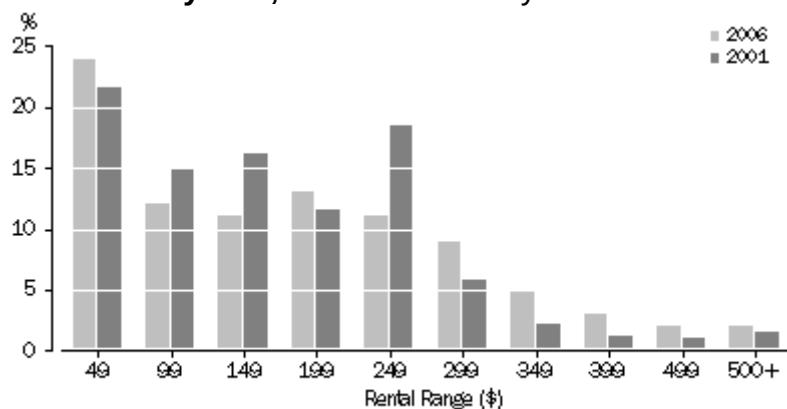
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

There were 77 532 taxable individuals in the NT during the 2003-04 financial year with an average taxable income of \$46 081 and paying an average of \$10 854 in tax. This is an increase from the 2002-03 figures of 73 277 taxable individuals, with an average taxable income of \$40 894 and paying an average of \$9374 in tax.

In the Northern Territory on 30 June 2006 there were a total of 1452 Department of Veterans' Affairs pensioners. Of these 62% were disability pensioners, 25.5% veteran service pensioners, 16.3% partner service pensioners and 11.7% war widowers (note that persons may receive multiple pensions).

Since 2001 housing prices as well as rental prices have increased sharply. This is evidenced by increases in weekly rental and housing loan repayments between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing. Weekly rental payments are generally higher in the Northern Territory than that for Australia as a whole. Whilst income is higher in the Darwin area than regional areas, median weekly rental payments and housing loan repayments are also higher.

weekly rent, Northern Territory: 2001-2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Further information on income and prices in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[NT Treasury Grocery Price Survey](#)

[Census Tables](#) (cat. no. 2068.0)

Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Northern Territory, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.7.55.001)

Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2003-04 (cat. no. 6530.0)

Law and Public Safety

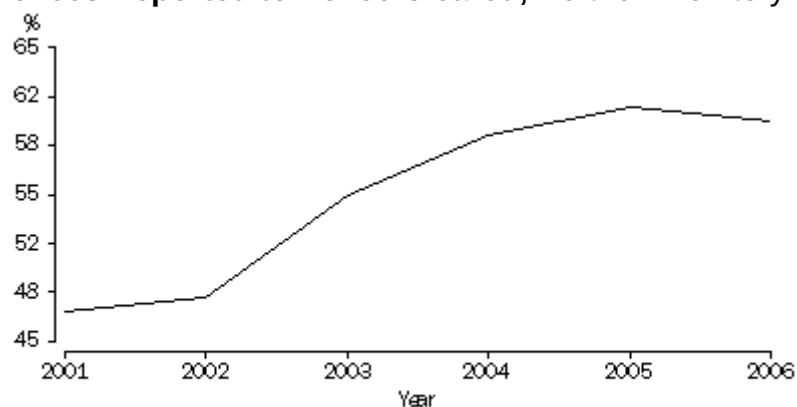


LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

A total of 48 589 offences were reported to Northern Territory Police during 2006, an increase of approximately 13% when compared to the 2005 total of 42 995. Bathurst-Melville had the highest proportion of reported acts intending to cause injury (21.7% of all reported offences), and the lowest proportion of road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (15%). Most commonly reported offences in 2006 were: road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (24.8%); theft and related offences (19.7%); property damage and environmental pollution (15.7%); and acts intending to cause injury (9.4%).

In 2006, 61% of all offences reported to Northern Territory Police were cleared. In 2006, the Statistical Subdivision of Daly had the highest clearance rate (86.7%) while Palmerston-East Arm had the lowest (51%).

% of Offences Reported to Police Cleared, Northern Territory: 2001-06



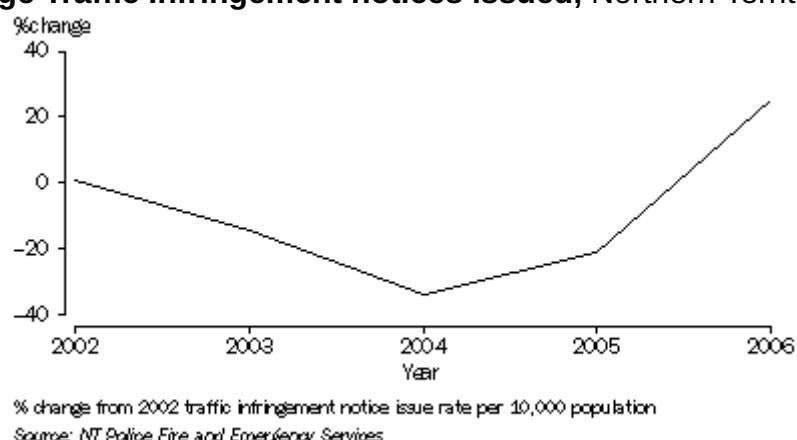
Source: NT Police Fire and Emergency Services

Apprehensions during 2006 in the Northern Territory totalled 11 901 cases, a rate of 576 per 10 000 population. The apprehension rate has increased by 21.3% since 2002. The highest apprehension rate occurred in the Barkly region (1598 per 10 000 population) and the lowest in Litchfield Shire (52 per 10 000 population).

During 2006, 26 315 protective custodies occurred in the Northern Territory, of which 94.1% were Indigenous persons. In 2006 the highest custody rates were observed in: Barkly (5999 per 10 000); Lower Top End (3094 per 10 000); and Darwin City (1602 per 10 000). The lowest rate was observed in Bathurst-Melville (51 per 10 000).

In 2006, the traffic infringement rate for the NT was 1980 per 10 000, compared to 1986 per 10 000 in 2005. The majority of the traffic infringements were for exceeding the speed limit (81.3%) or failing to wear a seat belt (4.6%).

% Change Traffic Infringement notices issued, Northern Territory: 2006



Domestic violence applications were recorded at a rate of 130 per 10 000 population during 2006, compared to 117 per 10 000 population in 2005. The highest rate (337 per 10 000 population) was observed in Bathurst-Melville in 2006, whilst the lowest was observed in East Arnhem (66 per 10 000 population).

Of the 12 911 criminal cases lodged in 2006 in the Northern Territory, 12 344 (95.6%) were finalised. The highest finalisation rate was observed in Palmerston (99.6%) and the lowest in Barkly (79.8%). In the NT the majority of the cases lodged were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (29.5%), followed by acts intending to cause injury (22.1%).

Juveniles comprised 8.7% of the total prison population in 2005-06. Indigenous people in 2005-06 comprised 89.5% of the total prison population, compared to 83.6% in 2003-04 and 2004-05.

Further information on law and public safety in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[Department of Justice](#)

NT Crime Prevention

NT Police Fire and Emergency Services

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0)

Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0)

Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (cat. no. 4714.0)

Health



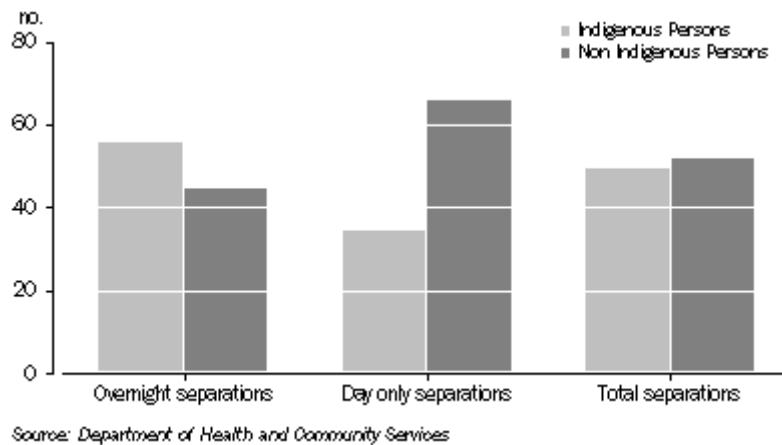
HEALTH

In 2005-06 the Northern Territory had five public hospitals with 569 hospital beds. The number of beds has remained constant since 2000-2001, prior to which there were 571 hospital beds. The distribution of hospital beds has also remained constant, with the two major population centres of Darwin and Central NT having 52.2% and 28.5% of the hospital beds respectively.

Total separations were almost equally distributed between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population in the Northern Territory despite the approximately 30:70 split in the two groups. Furthermore, Indigenous persons were more likely to have an overnight separation (55.6%) than non-Indigenous persons (44.4%). This was not the case for day only separations, with 34.3% Indigenous compared to 65.6% non-Indigenous persons.

Day surgeries conducted in the NT in 2005-06 totalled 6118 procedures, compared to 5699 in 2004-05 and 5557 in 2003-04.

Hospital separations, NT: 2005-06

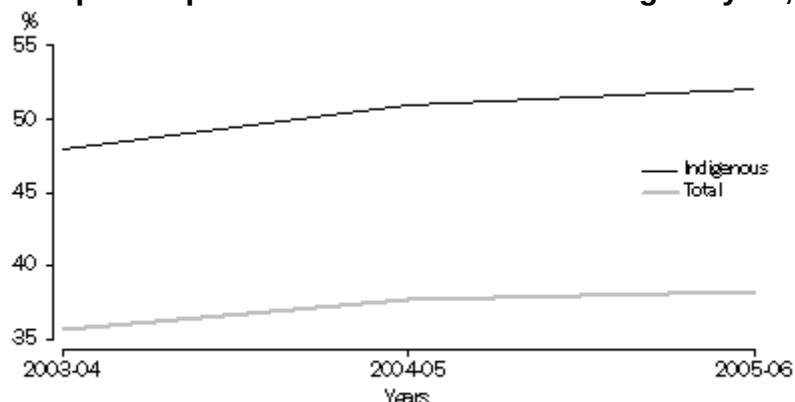


Indigenous people were likely to have more than two diseases (2.6 average) associated with their admission, while non-Indigenous people were likely to have more than one disease (1.2 average) associated with their admission.

Of the 61 429 causes related to Indigenous hospital separations in 2005-06 in the Northern Territory, 52.1% were for care involving dialysis, an increase when compared to 50.9% in 2004-05. Other causes that contributed to Indigenous hospital separations included: pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (5.0%); diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (4.9%); and, diseases and disorders of the digestive system (3.5%).

Of the 91 962 causes related to total hospital separations in 2005-06 in the Northern Territory, 38.2% were for care involving dialysis compared to 37.7% in 2004-05. Other causes that contributed to total hospital separations include: pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (7.5%); diseases and disorders of the digestive system (5.7%); and diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (4.8%).

% causes of hospital separations due to care involving dialysis, NT: 2003-06



Source: Department of Health and Community Services

The majority of the notifiable diseases recorded in the NT were sexually transmitted (60.6%). Of the 5551 sexually transmitted disease cases 2057 were chlamydia, 1773 gonococcal infection and 1424 trichomoniasis. Central NT accounted for 42.7% of sexually transmitted diseases, followed by Darwin-Palmerston 19.4%, Lower Top End 11.4% and East Arnhem 11.1%.

Further information on health in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following

sources:

Department of Health and Community Services

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, Northern Territory, 2004-05
(cat. no.4715.7.55.005)

Transport

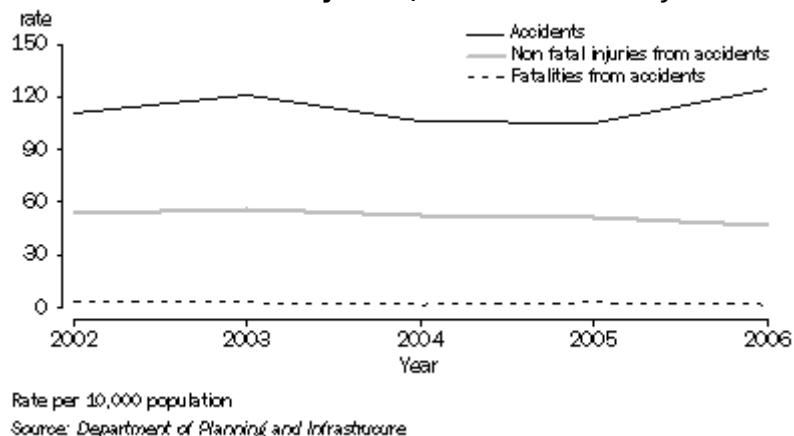


TRANSPORT

Transport remains a topic of importance for the Northern Territory due to its large land area and isolated population centres.

In 2006 road traffic accidents in the Northern Territory occurred at a rate of 105 per 10 000 population. In the same year, fatalities from road traffic accidents occurred at a rate of 2 per 10 000 population and non fatal injuries at a rate of 47 per 10 000 population. Males were 2.8 times more likely to be involved in fatal accidents and 1.6 times more likely to be involved in non-fatal accidents than females. Drivers of motor vehicles and passengers in motor vehicles accounted for 78.4% of those injured in road traffic accidents. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists accounted for 11.3% of those injured in traffic accidents. Collisions between moving vehicles accounted for 46.5% of accidents, while vehicle roll overs and vehicles that ran off the road accounted for 30.3% of accidents.

Rate of accidents and Injuries, Northern Territory: 2002-2006



There was a large variation in accident rates across regions. For example, the highest road traffic accident rate of 227 per 10 000 population was observed in the Finniss region, which also had the highest non-fatal injury rate of 158 per 10 000 population. The lowest motor vehicle accident rate was observed at Bathurst-Melville (31 per 10 000 population) and also lowest non fatal injury rate (20 per 10 000 population). The Alligator region was the only

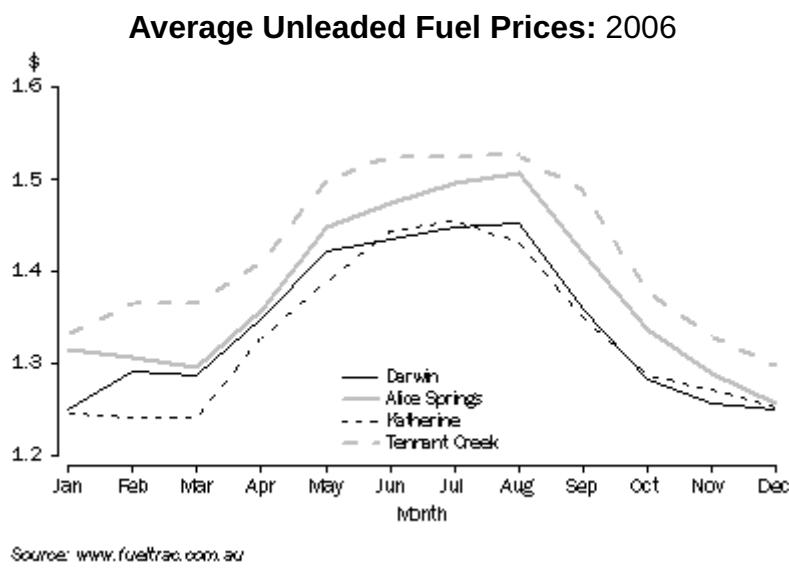
Statistical Subdivision to have had no road fatalities in 2006.

Injuries resulting from road traffic accidents generally occurred at a higher rate in more remote regions than the urban regions of Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm. For example Daly and Barkly have rates of non fatal injuries caused by road traffic accidents of 68 and 83 injuries per 10 000 population respectively, whilst Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm have rates of 40 and 28 injuries per 10 000 population respectively.

In contrast the number of accidents involving multiple vehicles is higher in the urbanised regions than remoter regions. In Darwin City accidents involving collisions and striking a parked vehicle totalled 75% of all accidents. In the Litchfield region this figure was 50% and in Lower Top End NT it was 25%.

In 2006 the majority of road users injured in road traffic accidents were drivers (52%), 26% of road users injured in accidents were passengers and 10% motor cyclists.

In 2006 monthly average unleaded fuel prices were generally highest in Tennant Creek, followed by Alice Springs, then Darwin and Katherine at similar levels. During the year average prices in the Northern Territory peaked at \$1.52 in August in Tennant Creek and bottomed in February in Katherine at \$1.24.



Further information on transport in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[Department of Planning and Infrastructure](#)

[Motor Vehicle Census, Australia \(cat.no. 9309.0\)](#)

[Sales of New Motor Vehicles,Australia \(cat.no. 9314.0\)](#)

[Fueltrac](#)

Housing and Construction

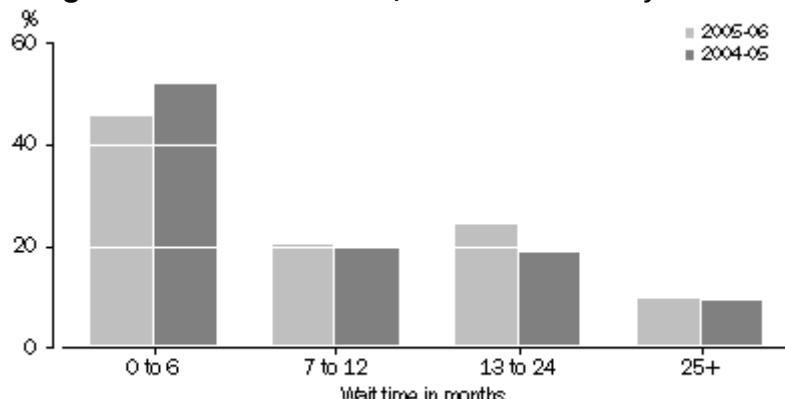


HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

In recent years there has been an increase in construction activity and housing prices in the Northern Territory. While the value of both engineering and building completions continue to climb each year the number of residential dwellings built each year has stabilised.

Applications for public housing declined by 12.8% between 2004-05 and 2005-06, while over the same period the demand for public housing (number of people on the waiting list) increased by 9.7%. The proportion of applicants experiencing wait times of more than six months for public housing rose from 47.6% to 54.6%. Public housing stock numbers during the same period dropped from 5542 to 5392. Approximately 4.4% of public housing stock was vacant in 2005-06.

Public Housing Wait time in months, Northern Territory: 2004-05 to 2005-06

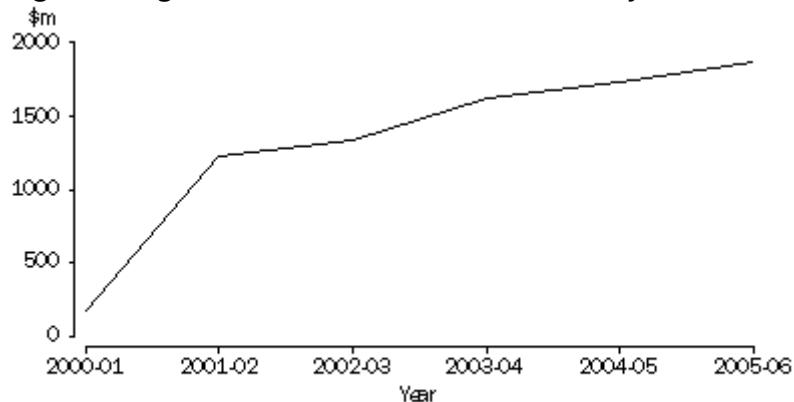


Source: Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

Total residential building approvals have stabilised over the last year compared with the large increases seen in previous years. New house approvals in the NT have changed little, while approvals of other residential buildings have dropped from 702 to 623. While the total number of residential building approvals have dropped by 5.6%, their value has increased by 4.6% to \$330 million.

In 2005-06 the private sector did 95.6% of the total value of engineering construction in the Northern Territory. Engineering construction has been in a steady upwards trend since 2001-02. Between 2000-01 and 2001-02 there was a 629% increase in the value of engineering, largely due to the Adelaide to Darwin railway line. Other major projects contributing to the value of engineering in the Northern Territory since the completion of the railway line include the \$3 billion Wickham Point LNG Plant and pipeline from the offshore Bayu-Undan gas fields and the \$2 billion expansion of Alcan's Gove refinery.

Value of engineering construction, Northern Territory: 2000-01 to 2005-06



Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity Survey

In the Northern Territory in the 2005-06 financial year 46% of building completions were non residential buildings, compared to 42.1% in 2004-05 period. New residential building completions dropped from 49.7% in 2004-05 to 42.5% in 2005-06, however, this decrease was offset by an increase in the value of alterations and additions to 11.5% of the total value of building completions.

Further information of construction activity and housing is available from the following sources:

[Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

[Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0)

[Building Approvals](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

[Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary](#) (cat. no. 8750.0)

[Construction Work Done, Preliminary](#) (cat. no. 8755.0)

[Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport](#)

Agriculture and Fisheries



AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Agriculture and fisheries contribute 5.1% to the Northern Territory's total exports, from a diverse range of activities such as live cattle exports, field crops, fruit and vegetables and

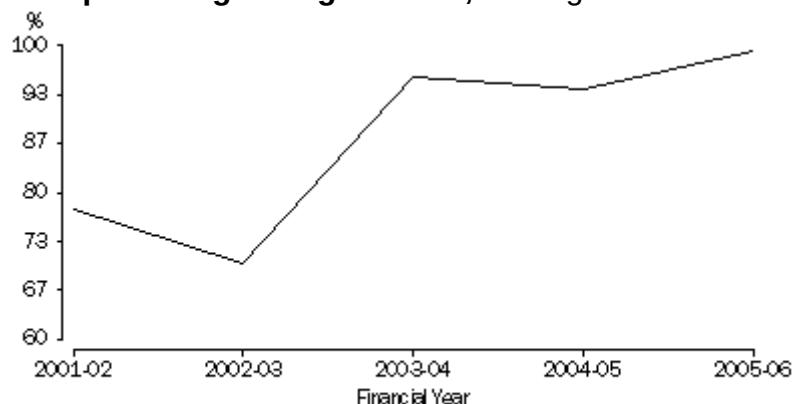
seafood. The agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors employed 2% of the Northern Territory's labour force in 2006.

Of the field crops grown in the Northern Territory, only seed and hay crops are grown across most regions. Cereal crops, primarily sorghum, are only grown in the Daly region, and peanuts only in the Lower Top End region. No field crops are grown in East Arnhem. Seed and hay crops, with a value of \$11.34million, comprised 98% of field crop tonnage in 2006.

Fruits and vegetables are grown throughout the Northern Territory (aside from the East Arnhem region). The total value of the fruit crops grown in the NT was \$51.07 million, with 50.4% grown in Litchfield Shire region, followed by the Lower Top End NT region, producing \$11.8million of fruit from the farming districts to the north and south of Katherine. The main fruit crop grown is mango. \$26.88 million of vegetables were grown in the NT, with 85% grown in the Litchfield region. The second largest vegetable growing region was Alligator, with a variety of Asian vegetables grown in the far western area of the region.

Of the 201 482 cattle exported from the NT in 2005-06 only 1644 were sourced from interstate, a decrease on the 13 172 cattle sourced from interstate in 2004-05.

% live cattle exports originating from NT, Through Port of Darwin: 2001-06

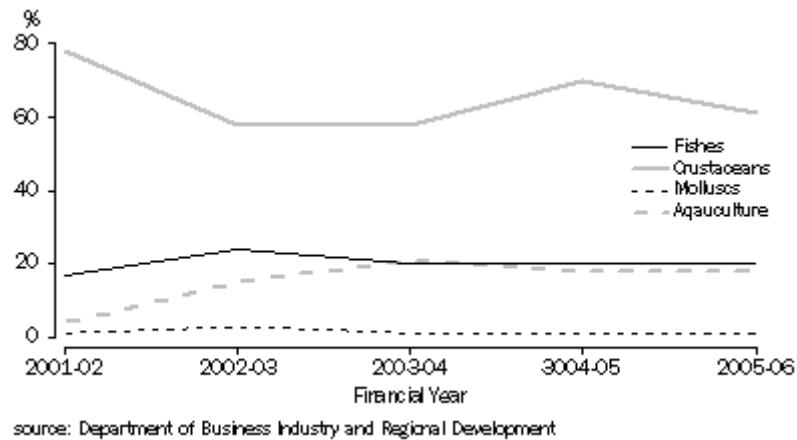


Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

The majority of the cattle exported from the Northern Territory are exported to Indonesia (85.7%), followed by Philippines (6.2%) and Brunei (3.3%).

The fishing industry had a total estimated value of \$139.83 million in 2005-06. The contribution of the various sectors to the total value of production has varied over the last 5 years due to seasonal factors affecting species differently.

% Contribution to Fishing Industry Value, Northern Territory: 2001-2006



Further information on agriculture and fisheries in the Northern Territory is available from the following source:

[Agricultural commodities, Australia, 2004-05](#) (cat. no. 7121.0)

Mining and Energy



MINING AND ENERGY

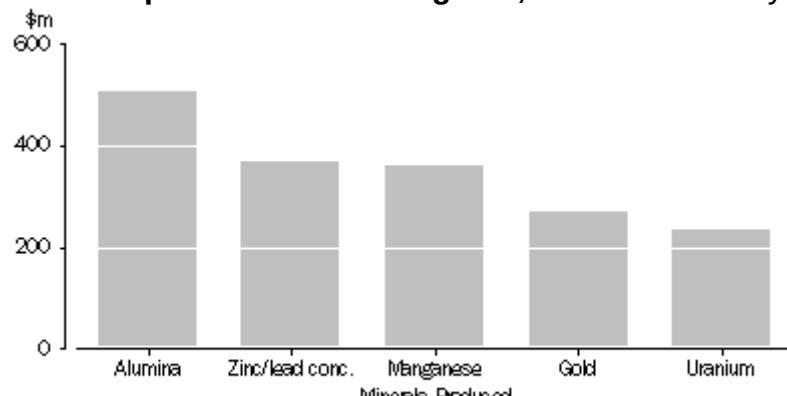
In 2005-06 the mining industry (comprising mineral ore and energy production) continued to be a major contributor to the Northern Territory economy, with a total value of \$1.93 billion. The components of this total value include: metallic mineral production with a value of \$1677.4 million; non metallic mineral production with a value of \$17.8 million; and, energy minerals with a value of \$233.8 million.

The largest proportion of the NT's mineral production value was sourced from the East Arnhem region, where large mines are located at Nhulunbuy and Groote Eylandt. This production largely consisted of ten million tonnes of manganese, bauxite and alumina with a value of \$1.03 billion. This is slightly lower than the 10.7 million tonnes mined from the region in the previous year.

The Statistical Subdivision of the Lower Top End NT was the next largest contributor to the NT's mineral production value with \$376.1 million. Ninety-eight percent of this value was from the production of lead/zinc concentrate which totalled 224 276 tonnes. This region also supports the NT's only diamond mine, which produced 12 980 carats of diamonds with a value of \$1.6 million.

The Alligator region supports one of Australia's uranium mines and produced 4955 tonnes of uranium oxide with a value of \$233 million. This is a decrease of 14% in production from the previous financial year and can be partially attributed to flooding caused during the wet season.

Value of mineral production- Five highest, Northern Territory: 2005-06



Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

Further information about mining in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

[Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines](#)

[Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8412.0)

[Mining Operations, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8415.0)

[Directory of Mining Statistics, 2002](#) (cat. no. 1144.0)

Tourism



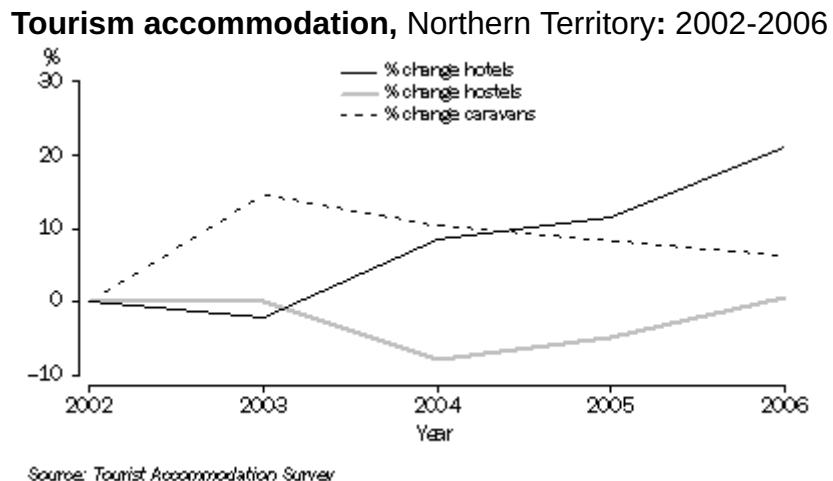
TOURISM

Tourism contributes substantially to the Northern Territory's economy, with a marked increase in economic activity during the peak tourism period of the dry season and the concurrent winter of the southern states.

In the period from 2004 to 2006 there were on average 1.4 million persons visiting the Northern Territory per year. The majority were domestic visitors (75%), with the remaining (25%) being international visitors. The Top End Area had the highest proportion of visitors (56%), as well as the longest average length of stay (7 nights). Popular places in the Top

End region include Kakadu National Park, Litchfield National Park and city of Darwin. The Centre Area constitutes the second highest proportion of visitors (44%) and is host to the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park.

In 2006, 3707 persons were employed within tourist accommodation establishments which included 51 caravan parks, 91 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, and 23 hostels. Takings from hotels, motels, guest houses, and serviced apartments in 2006 totalled \$195.2 million. Takings for hostels in 2006 totalled \$12.8 million, and \$25 million for caravan parks.



Further information on tourism in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

[Tourism Research Australia](#)

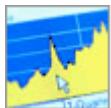
[Tourism NT](#)

[Aboriginal Tourism Australia](#)

[Tourism Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory](#) (cat.no. 8635.7.55.001)

[Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia](#) (cat.no. 9503.0.55.001)

Northern Territory Economy

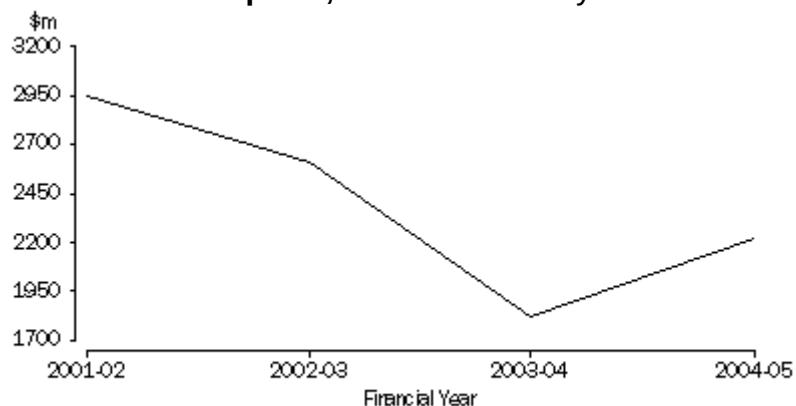


NORTHERN TERRITORY ECONOMY

The economy of the Northern Territory continued to grow during the 2005-06 financial year when compared to the previous two financial years. Gross state product (GSP) has risen from \$8 670 million in 2003-04 to \$11 476 million in 2005-06, an increase of 32.4%. This is higher than the increase in the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the same period, which was 31.1%. GSP per capita in the Northern Territory (\$55 925) is also higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$45 021). This can be attributed to the recent mining and resources boom.

Exports in 2005-06 were 19% higher than in 2004-05. In 2005-06 the largest contributor to the value of exports from the Northern Territory was: oil and gas (33.4%); followed by metal ores (20.6%); other manufacturing (5.9%); and agriculture (4.9%). However, there has been a decrease in the value of exports when compared to the 2001-02 financial year. This has been largely due to fluctuations in oil and gas extraction, decreasing from \$1498.7 million in 2001-02 and to \$493.7 million in 2004-05, combined with a more moderate decrease in agricultural exports. These declines were significantly (but not totally) offset by increases in metal ore mining and other manufacturing over the same period.

Value of exports, Northern Territory: 2001-05

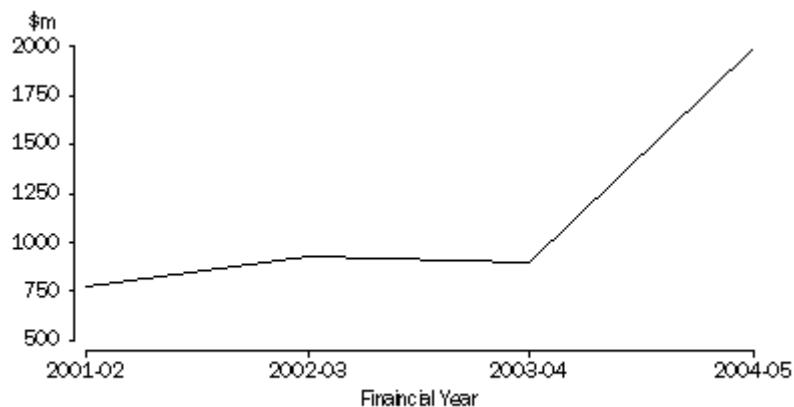


Source: Data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services Collection

Imports into the NT in 2005-06 totalled \$2 887.8 million, consisting mainly of machinery and equipment manufacturing (58.4%) and petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.0%). Imports in 2005-06 were 45.1% higher than in 2004-05 mainly in the area of machinery and equipment manufacturing.

There has also been a significant increase in the value of imports into the Northern Territory over 2001-02 and 2005-06 period. In terms of the largest percentage increase, imports in the area of oil and gas extraction went from \$4.8 million to \$156.7 million. In terms of the largest dollar value, imports of manufacturing machinery and equipment went from \$241.4 million to \$1.69 billion. Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product imports also increased significantly from \$161.4 million to \$490 million.

Imports Merchandise Trade, Northern Territory: 2001-05



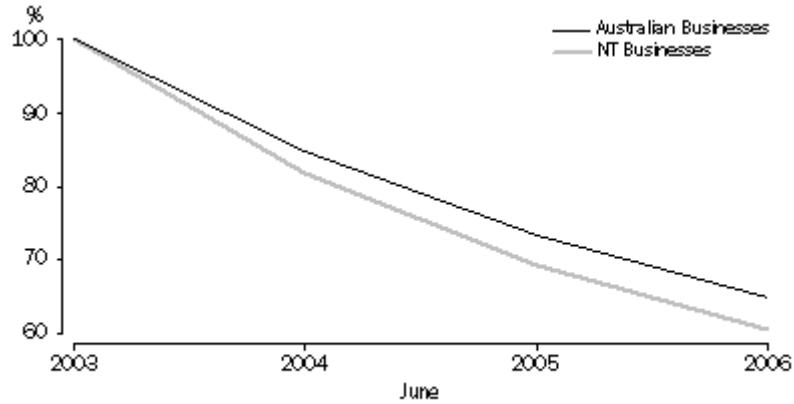
Source: Data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services Collection

In the 2005-06 financial year Darwin City Council remained the largest council, with financial expenditure totalling \$42.4 million. Tiwi Islands (\$27.7 million) was next in terms of expenditure, followed by Alice Springs Town Council (\$17.9 million) and Palmerston Town Council (\$16.2 million). Nearly half (44%) of all councils had expenditure exceeding revenue, the majority being remote area communities (including townships of Jabiru and Tennant Creek).

Between 2003-04 and 2005-06 the number of businesses operating in the Northern Territory dropped from 13 650 to 13 418. Of the 13 650 businesses operating in June 2003, 81.9% survived to June 2004, 69.3% survived to June 2005, and 60.4% survived to June 2006. This survival rate is lower than the Australian rates for the equivalent periods. Of the 1 868 969 businesses operating in Australia in June 2003, 84.8% survived to June 2004, 73.4% survived to June 2005, and 65.0% survived to June 2006.

During the 2003-04 year there were 2222 new business entries in the Northern Territory, of which 69.2% survived to June 2005, and 50.6% survived to June 2006. The survival rate of new NT business entries is also lower than the Australian survival rate. 75.4% of the new businesses entries in June 2003-04 survived to June 2005, and 58.3% survived to June 2006.

Survival of Businesses Operating in June 2003, Northern Territory: 2003-2006



Source: ABS Business Register

Further information on the economy of the Northern Territory can be found at the following sources:

Northern Territory Treasury

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Agriculture data

Statistics on crops and livestock are produced from the annual ABS Agricultural Survey. The scope of the survey is establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

Fruit and Vegetables - The split between Litchfield, Alligator, Finniss and Daly SSDs are based on tree count or area under cultivation rather than actual value.

Australian Taxation Office

Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data.

The statistics for each income year were sourced from individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October of the following year. The statistics are not necessarily complete. For further information please refer to the 'Source of personal tax statistics' section in the 'Personal tax' chapter of the Australian Taxation Office Taxation Statistics Publications.

Wage and salary earners - Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.

Wage and salary income - Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits,

earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.

Total income - The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year.

Mean net tax ratio - The mean net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is calculated by determining the average of the net tax ratio of each individual paying tax. Data presented in this publication is mean net tax ratio. Prior issues of Northern Territory Regional Statistics presented net tax ratio data. For comparability 2004-05 data can be used to calculate net tax ratio for each region by dividing net tax of the region by taxable income of the region.

Net tax ratio - The net tax ratio of each individual paying tax is calculated by dividing net tax by taxable income for each individual.

Taxation Statistics - Further information about the scope, coverage and definitions of the data items presented in the tables can be found in the ABS publication [Experimental Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Taxation and Income Support Data - Data Cube](#) (cat. no 6524.0.55.001), released 24th January 2005.

Average annual growth rate

The average annual rate of population growth, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Births

Birth - Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

Indigenous birth - An Indigenous birth is the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous births in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised when assessing trends over time.

Total fertility rate - The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates and represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Building data

Building approvals - Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Northern Territory Department of Planning and Infrastructure, in areas subject to building control by those authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities; or
- major building approvals in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Building work approved includes the construction of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings, approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and approved installation of integral building fixtures.

Building completions - Statistics of building activity are compiled from the **ABS Building Activity Survey**. A building is defined as completed when building activity has progressed to the stage where the building can fulfil its intended function.

Other residential building - Defined as a building other than a house, primarily used for long-term residential purposes such as a townhouse, flat, unit or apartment.

Public Housing - The statistical subdivision (SSD) in which an applicant submits a public housing application is used to measure the demand for housing in that area regardless of where the applicant wishes to live.

Census of Population and Housing 2006

A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by ABS on 8 August 2006. The objective of each Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. Data based on where people were on Census night is referred to as place of enumeration counts.

Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts after adjustments for temporary visitors are made based on the census question about the "...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in (2006)". Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

Care is taken in the specification of tables to minimise the risk of identifying individuals. In addition, a technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable Census data. When the technique is applied, all cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. However the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand,

to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells.

The totals and subtotals in summary tables are also subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments of totals and subtotals include modifications to preserve the additivity within tables. Although each table of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar data may show some minor discrepancies. In addition the tables at different geographic levels are adjusted independently, and tables at the higher geographic level may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.

All 2006 Census of Population and Housing data is presented according to the Geographical boundaries defined in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Climate

Wet season rainfall - Average is based on the period since records have been collected (Darwin 1941; Nhulunbuy 1944; Katherine 1943; Tennant Creek 1969 and Alice Springs 1942) up to and including 2004-05.

Concordance

Note: Preparation of the postcode to SLA concordance is an inexact and ongoing process. Updates to these concordances (current and historical) are made periodically, depending on feedback and resources available to update.

Footnotes: This population-weighted concordance may be used to translate statistics aggregated by postcode to Statistical Subdivision (SSD) aggregations. Resulting statistics will be less accurate if the variable being converted is not distributed across the postcode in the same way that the population is distributed. While this concordance is provided to two decimal places, accuracy to this level is not claimed and should not be assumed. Non-mappable postcodes, such as Post Office Boxes, are generally excluded from this concordance because of their non-spatial nature. Postcodes not part of the current Australia Post post-code-locality listing may be included in this concordance. For the current Australia Post postcode-locality listing see the Australia Post web site <www.auspost.com.au>.

Disclaimer: The concordance product is based on the postcode to SLA concordance created by the Small Area Population Unit, Australia Bureau of Statistics, for the purposes of converting population indicator data. While care was taken in producing this concordance, it is not an official ABS product, and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of the concordance. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon this concordance.

Deaths

Death - Deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the deceased, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

Indigenous death - An Indigenous death is the death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous deaths in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends over time.

Standardised death rates - Standardised death rates allow comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The standardised death rate is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the 2001 population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.

Department of Veterans' Affairs

Department of Veterans' Affairs pensions are listed below:

Disability Pension - A compensation payment for injuries or diseases caught or aggravated by war service or certain defence services performed on behalf of Australia. The amount paid is dependent on the level of incapacity suffered as a result of the war-caused or defence-caused injuries and diseases.

Veteran Service Pension - A means-tested payment that can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity. It is payable to males aged 60 years or over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth. Eligibility is also subject to Australian residency requirements.

Partner Service Pension - A payment to eligible partners, widows or widowers of veterans who are receiving or are eligible to receive the Service Pension. It is payable to males aged 65 years and over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth.

War Widow(er) Pension - A pension that is paid to compensate widowed partners of veterans who have died as a result of war service or eligible defence service. War widow(er) pensions are not affected by other income except from other compensation payments.

Further information is available from the [Department of Veterans' Affairs](#) website.

Education

Teaching staff - Teaching staff includes all classroom and executive teachers (e.g. principals, full-time and part-time teachers, exchange and visiting teachers, resource teachers, teacher librarians, assistant teachers, part-time instructors, student counsellors, teachers employed through the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program and other 'Commonwealth employed' staff that are not under the jurisdiction of the

Total number of teaching staff - The actual number of teaching staff, including full-time and part-time staff.

FTE of teaching staff - FTE is the full-time equivalent of teaching staff numbers, calculated by adding the FTE of full-time staff and the FTE of part-time staff (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

Student enrolment - The total number of students officially enrolled on the collection date and who have attended school within a four week period preceding the collection date. Students are allocated to a region based on the postcode of the location the student nominates as his or her permanent home residence.

FTE of student enrolment - FTE is the full-time equivalent of student enrolment numbers. It is calculated by adding the FTE of full-time students and the FTE of part-time students (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

Student enrolment by level - 'Year' is not necessarily the number of years the student has been at school but is a measure of their level of education.

Primary Special - Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

Ungraded Secondary - Students who are aged 12 years or over and undertaking a Special Category Curriculum and includes students in Secondary Support Units (i.e. Aboriginal/ Indigenous Units, Secondary Indigenous Education Units).

Secondary Special - Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population which is based on the concept of usual residence. The ERP for 30 June 2006 is based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing held on 8 August 2006. It is calculated by adjusting Census counts by place of usual residence by:

- adding the estimated net Census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census;
- subtracting overseas visitors in Australia at the time of the Census; and
- adjusting for births and deaths and interstate and overseas migration during the period 30 July to 8 August 2006.

Subsequent quarterly estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the ERP at 30 June 2006 using the numbers of births and deaths and estimates of interstate and overseas migration for the relevant quarter.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are preliminary, revised and final estimates of the resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date, revised estimates are available a year later and final estimates are available after each Census for the preceding intercensal period. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for ERP data from September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006 (inclusive), revised for ERP data for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004 and final for all ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001.

Experimental estimated resident Indigenous population

ABS produces experimental estimates of the Indigenous population. The estimates are considered experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available and because of the intercensal volatility in Census counts of the Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. The latest experimental estimates at 30 June 2001 are based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts and make allowances for instances in which Indigenous status is unknown and for net under-enumeration. An adjustment is also made from 7 August 2001 back to 30 June 2001 for natural increase (births less deaths).

Users should be aware that Census characteristics data cannot be reconciled with experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population because they represent Census counts which are not adjusted for under-enumeration or the other factors discussed above. (The 2001 Census count of Indigenous people in the NT was 50,785 and the experimental Indigenous ERP at 30 June 2001 was 56,875.) Users should therefore be careful when using these two data sources together. Experimental estimated resident Indigenous data are presented in (page 21) of **Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2005** cat. no 3101.0.

Experimental projected Indigenous population

The base population for these projections is the 30 June 2001 Census Collection District experimental Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates, which are amalgamated into Indigenous Regions based on the boundaries of the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions at 30 June 2004. These projections are for the period 2002 to 2009 and use the Northern Territory level of fertility, mortality, internal and overseas migration and unexplained growth assumptions described in **Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians** (cat. no. 3238.0). Indigenous Regions are ascribed the rates assumed for the Northern Territory.

The projections for both High series and Low series assume:

- female fertility rates (birth rates of Indigenous mothers) decline annually by 1%;
- no change in mortality during the projection period. This means that the estimate of Indigenous life expectancy at birth is projected to be constant at the 1996-2001 level;
- constant numbers of net interstate movements as measured in the period 1996-2001 in the 2001 Census;
- zero net overseas migration with no departures throughout the projection period; and,
- unexplained growth in the Indigenous population (i.e. the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase) either continues at the rate observed in the 1996-2001 period (high series) or does not occur (low series). Under the high series, the Northern Territory's share of the total Indigenous population would decline from 12.4% in 2001 to 10.8% in 2009. Under the low series, the Northern Territory's share would decline from 12.4% in 2001 to 12.1% in 2009.

Experimental estimates of personal income

Further Information about the scope, coverage and definitions of the data items presented in the table can be explored in the ABS publication, Information paper, [Information Paper: Experimental Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Taxation and Income Support Data 1995-96 and 2000-01](#) (cat. no 6524.0).

Grocery Price Survey

In response to a recommendation of the 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across the NT. The basket comprises 132 items including food (except takeaway), household supplies and personal care products, and is weighted to reflect typical weekly household purchasing patterns. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at 14 supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs, one in Yulara and one in Nhulunbuy. To allow comparison to be made with urban areas of similar size to Darwin and Alice Springs the survey includes six supermarkets in Queensland, four in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

Due to minor technical changes to the survey methodology, prices for December 2003 may vary slightly from those previously published.

Hospital separations

Separation - Separation is the term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (e.g. from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.

Weighted separation - An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.

Imports and exports

Imports and exports are classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\), 2006](#) (cat. no. 1292.0).

Labour force data

DEWR small area labour force estimates - The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) has implemented a procedure for deriving small area labour market estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The purpose of SPREE is to produce estimates that reflect the regional disparities of Centrelink data, while being consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey estimates. There are two assumptions made in applying the SPREE methodology. First, it is assumed that recipients of unemployment benefits are uniformly distributed within postcodes. Second, it is assumed that there have been no changes to postcode and SLA boundaries since the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The reliability of these estimates compared with the Census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in small area regions, and these estimates should be treated with caution.

Labour force status - Identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Employed - Includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit, who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent, who were on strike or stood down temporarily or who worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force.

Unemployed - Includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.

Not in the labour force - Includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.

Labour force participation rate - Is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

Unemployment rate - The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Law and Justice

Apprehension - Apprehension incorporates all recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful acts. It includes enforcement action by way of arrest and

summons. The statistics are generated by counting the number of apprehension reports. Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police.

Juvenile apprehension - Refers to all recorded law enforcement action against a juvenile for suspected unlawful acts. Since 1 June 2000 'juvenile' has been defined in the NT as a person aged 10-17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 'juvenile' was defined as a person aged 10-16 years.

Criminal cases lodged and finalised - Lodgements are counted at the case level when a case has more than one offence associated with it. The defendant is only counted against the most serious offence which may include offences such as breach of justice order (e.g. breach of bail, parole or domestic violence order), subverting the course of justice, possessing or supplying contraband within prisons and failure to lodge tax.

Offence - An offence is an act considered *prima facie* to be in breach of the criminal law. Offence data has been classified according to the [Australian Standard Offence Classification \(ASOC\)](#) (cat. no. 1234.0).

Defendants adjudicated, Supreme Court - Defendant cases judged or decided upon by the Supreme Court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against them.

Traffic offences and traffic infringement notices - These figures are not a unique count of traffic offences as one infringement may contain more than one offence. Traffic offence data cannot be reconciled with traffic infringement notice data because this information is recorded on two different systems. Traffic infringement notice data also includes speed camera offences which are not recorded in the traffic offence data.

People Smugglers - are foreign nationals convicted under federal legislation of the transportation of illegal migrants to Australia. The influx of people smugglers started in August 1999 when they represented 4% (or 22 prisoners) of the prison population. By September 2001 they represented 21% (or 144 prisoners) of the NT prison population. Since 2001 the number of people smugglers has declined to 2% (or 14 prisoners) of the prison population in June 2003. People Smugglers are counted as non-Indigenous prisoners.

Protective Custodies - Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to the police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

Mean

The mean, or average, is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a data set and then dividing the number of observations in the set.

Median

A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

Minerals

Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.

Northern Territory Economy

Community Government Council (CGC) - A local government authority constituted under the NT Local Government Act to provide local government services. CGCs have gazetted boundaries and are legally constituted as Local Government Areas.

Incorporated Association (IA) - A body constituted under the NT Incorporations Act with roles and responsibilities similar to local government municipal councils. IAs are funded by both the NT and Australian governments to provide local government services in geographic areas not included in any other Local Government Area. IAs do not have clearly defined boundaries.

Local Government Finance - Local Government Finance data is sourced from state/territory Local Government Grants Commissions, or equivalent. The ABS quality assures this data primarily at the state/territory level. Clients should be advised that unit record data remains largely as reported by councils to the relevant Grants Commission. This approach can result in the sum of the data released at the unit level differing from published state and territory totals. Further information is available from [Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06](#) (cat. no. 5512.0).

Baraunga Manyallaluk, Gulin Gulin & Weemol and Wugularr merged in 2004 to form Nyirranggulung Mardulk Ngadberre Regional Council.

Notifiable diseases

The list of Notifiable diseases changes from year to year. Caution should be taken in interpreting the data.

Bloodborne diseases - includes Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E and Human T-Lymphotropic virus type 1.

Gastrointestinal diseases - Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Gastroenteritis (involving one or more related cases by an institution or food handler), Haemolytic Uraemic

Syndrome, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Rotavirus Infection, Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid), Shigellosis, Typhoid, Yersiniosis and Amoebiasis.

Sexually transmissible diseases - Chlamydial Infection, Donovanosis (Granuloma inguinale), Gonococcal Conjunctivitis, Gonococcal Infection, Gonococcal Neonatal Ophthalmia, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (In 2002, HIV was classified as a Bloodborne disease), Syphilis, Syphilis - Congenital, Trichomoniasis, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Chancroid.

Vaccine preventable diseases - Diphtheria, Haemophilus Infection type b (invasive), Measles, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella, Meningococcal Infection, Poliomyelitis, Congenital Rubella Syndrome.

Vectorborne diseases - Arbovirus Infection (not otherwise specified), Barmah Forest Virus Infection, Dengue Virus Infection, Malaria, Murray Valley Encephalitis, Ross River Virus Infection, Typhus, Kunjin Virus.

Other notifiable diseases - Acute post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis, Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Vaccine Reaction, Non-tuberculous Mycobacterial Disease, Chlamydial Conjunctivitis, Haemophilus Influenzae (not type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal Infection, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, including quarantineable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic fever), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.

Population

Household composition - Includes those households that contained only persons aged under 15 years, households which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the Census but were normally occupied, and households which could not be classified elsewhere due to insufficient information being provided on the Census form.

Population projections

Population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends prevailed over the projection period. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration.

Population projections for Australia, the states and territories and capital cities/balances of state are published every two to three years. The latest projections are based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 2004 to 2101. For

further information about these projections and the assumptions used refer to [**Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101**](#) (cat. no. 3222.0).

The latest projections for SLAs and regions in the NT are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999 to 2021. The following assumptions were used to generate these projection results.

Series A (high) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 2.16 in 2007 and then remains constant to 2021;
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999-2000, 844 in 2000-01 then an annual net gain of 721 from 2001-02 to 2021; and
- net interstate migration increases from -600 in 1999-2000 to 1,500 in 2003-04 and then remains constant to 2021.

Series B (medium) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021;
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999-2000, 756 in 2000-01 then an annual net gain of 574 from 2001-02 to 2021; and
- net interstate migration increases from -600 in 1999-2000 to nil in 2002-03 and then remains constant to 2021.

Series C (low) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021;
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999-2000, 687 in 2000-01 then an annual net gain of 429 from 2001-02 to 2021; and
- net interstate migration decreases from -600 in 1999-2000 to -1,500 in 2003-04 and then remains constant to 2021.

All series use the same assumption for mortality which is that life expectancy at birth increases from the 1996-1998 level of 70.5 years for males and 75.4 years for females to 74.7 years for males and 78.5 years for females in 2021.

For further information regarding these population projections refer to [**Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2021**](#) (cat. no. 3222.7).

These projections were calculated using revised estimated resident population data at 30 June 1999 as the base population. The Projections are based on assumptions agreed to by the Northern Territory Statistical Liaison Committee. All SLAs in these projections are based on the boundaries which existed at the 2001 Census (ASGC 2001). The actual boundaries for a given SLA, or for other geographic regions such as Local Government Areas (LGAs) derived from this SLA, may change over time making the projections no longer comparable with other data.

Regional Overview

The following sources contributed to Table 1.1- Regional Overview:

- Building Approvals Collection
- Department of Employment, Education and Training
- Charles Darwin University
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets
- NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services
- Births and Deaths Collections
- Estimated Resident Population

The following sources contributed to Table 1.2- Time Series Indicators:

- Births and Deaths Collections
- Estimated Resident Population
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets
- Department of Employment, Education and Training
- Charles Darwin University

Road traffic accidents

A road traffic accident is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of/injury to a person and is attributable to the movement of a vehicle on a public road (including vehicles entering or leaving a public road).

Fatality - Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident.

Injury - Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory are:

- treated and admitted to hospital;
- treated but not admitted to hospital; and,
- injured but did not seek treatment.

Rates per 1,000 or 10,000 population

Rates are calculated using the 2001 Census of Population and Housing based Estimated Resident Population figure corresponding to the relevant year.

Rounding

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the

component items and the totals shown.

Tourism

Tourism NT information is derived from Tourism Research Australia's National Visitor Survey (NVS) and International Visitor Survey (IVS). Data from these surveys can be provided by the SLA level and the tourism region level. However, this publication provides data by tourism areas. Tourism areas are based on the boundaries of Regional Tourism Associations (RTAs) across the Northern Territory. The areas are as defined:

The Top End Area includes the Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem tourism regions.

The Katherine Area includes the Katherine and Daly tourism regions.

The Barkly Area includes the Tablelands tourism region only.

The Center Area includes the Alice Springs, Petermann and MacDonnell tourism regions.

As the NVS and IVS are subject to sampling variability, annual average data over a three year period is used to increase the amount of responses on which visitor estimates are based, improving reliability. This is particularly necessary when profiling NT tourism regions. Some data within tables 13.1- Visitor Profile and 13.2 - Visitor Expenditure are annotated 'not for publication' (np) and are not published as sampling variability is too high for practical purposes.

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8365.0): The ABS Region definition is as follows: The Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only, Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region (Table 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5).

Visitor - Tourism Research Australia defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT (Table 13.1).

Visitor expenditure - Estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.

Visitor nights - Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents four visitors and 40 visitor nights.

Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures. (Table 5.3).

Data published in Table 5.3 is based on the application of ABS 2004 ASGC concordance (SSD to postcode). This may result in totals not adding up between similar categories i.e. clients by sex / clients by Indigenous status and course enrolments by sex / course enrolments by Indigenous status. In editions prior to 2006 of this publication the data was based on the NT Government's postcode apportionment approach and care should be taken when making comparisons between data published this year and before 2006 (Table 5.3).

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Bal	Balance
ct	carat (metric)
CGC	Community Government Council
DEWR	Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
g	gram
GL	gigalitre
ha	hectare
IA	incorporated association
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
km	kilometre
km\super 2	square kilometre
mm	millimetre
ML	megalitre
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
NT	Northern Territory
S	Shire
SD	statistical division

SLA	statistical local area
SPREE	structure preserving estimation
SSD	statistical subdivision
t	tonne
T	Town
TR	Tourism Region
VET	vocational education and training

Publication (I-Note) - Publication

The datacubes for the 2008 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (released 28 October 2008) contain updated 2006 Census tables which appear in the 2007 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory. The following tables found in the 2008 datacubes replace those published in the 2007 edition:

Chapter 3: Country of Birth: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Language Spoken at Home: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Household Composition: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Family Type: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by industry: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by occupation: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Personal Income: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Rent: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Loan Repayment: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

The datacubes for the 2008 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (released 28 October 2008) contain updated 2006 Census tables which appear in the 2007 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory. The following tables found in the 2008 datacubes replace those published in the 2007 edition:

Chapter 3: Country of Birth: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Language Spoken at Home: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Household Composition: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Family Type: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

The datacubes for the 2008 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (released 28 October 2008) contain updated 2006 Census tables which appear in the 2007 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory. The following tables found in the 2008 datacubes replace those published in the 2007 edition:

Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by industry: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

The datacubes for the 2008 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (released 28 October 2008) contain updated 2006 Census tables which appear in the 2007 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory. The following tables found in the 2008 datacubes replace those published in the 2007 edition:

Chapter 6: Weekly Personal Income: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Rent: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Loan Repayment: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

© Commonwealth of Australia

All data and other material produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) constitutes Commonwealth copyright administered by the ABS. The ABS reserves the right to set out the terms and conditions for the use of such material. Unless otherwise noted, all material on this website - except the ABS logo, the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, and any material protected by a trade mark - is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia licence